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UNDER THE RED FLAG.

BY M. E. BRADDON.

CHAPTER XIII.

CONCLUSION.

Kathleen's mission was accomplished. There was no more for her to do. She went back to the Rue Git le Cour, broken in spirit and in body. She lay on her bed, and it seemed to her that her life now was one long Sunday, a time of apathy and dumb, dull rest—joyless, hopeless. There was nothing more for her to do in this life. She had given the victim over to his executioners. She told that the end was certain. There could be no pardon, no commutation, of the law's last penalty for such a wretch as Serizier. France would rise up with one loud cry of vengeance were there any pulling for mercy here.

The slow days wore on—dull gray days; storms of wind, driving showers, anon the fogs of November floating up from the neighboring river—and still Kathleen lay on the bed or the sofa, helpless, prostrate, as some pale flower that has been torn from its stem and flung aside to wither. Rose had brought a doctor to see her; but he did not even profess the ability to cure.

"There is nothing organically wrong," he said. "Your sister must have had a very fine constitution to survive what she has gone through. It is a case of extreme weakness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness—things tell without actual disease. If you could get her away into the country, fresh air and change of scene might do something; but she is too weak to be moved."

"We will take her away directly she is strong enough to go," said Rose.

The doctor thought that time would never come; but he held his peace, took his fee, and departed.

Rose and Philip watched the fading life in that quiet room on the upper story as devotedly as if the thread of their own lives had been intertwined with it. But their tenderness, their little plots and fond expedients, were all useless. They could not lure Kathleen from her solitude, or beguile her into forgetfulness of her grief.

"While I was watching for that man I forgot everything except the task in hand," she said; "I lived and breathed only for that. My brain was burned up with one fiery thought; and in those days I hardly grieved for Gaston—I hardly knew how much I had lost; but now I think of him and brood upon him all day long."

"But if this goes on you will go mad, or die," said Philip, standing beside her sofa, looking down at her with honest, earnest eyes, full of affection; "and that will break Rose's heart. Remember how she has reared you and cared for you! To her you are more than a common sister. She has been to you as a mother; and you owe her filial duty."

"Let her ask me anything, except to live," answered Kathleen. "I can not live without him. Oh, she must let me go—in charity she will let me go—where I shall be at rest forever, as he is. She has you and the little one. She can spare this broken life."

"But she can not spare you, nor I, nor the little one, and it is your duty to live for our sakes. Your natural grief we would respect, Kathleen; but this inordinate grief, this absolute despair—"

"Had he died a natural death, I would mourn for him as other widows mourn for their husbands; I would bow to the will of God. But he was murdered."

"And you have brought his murderer to justice. Is not that enough Kathleen?"

"I wonder whether I shall live to hear his sentence, to know that he has suffered the murderer's doom?" she murmured; and then she turned her face to the wall, and would talk no more that day.

One day, when the invalid upstairs had sunk so low that it seemed as if she could hardly last to the end of the week, Philip Durand came past the little *cremerie*, which had once been Suzon Michel's, on his way home. It was between four and five, and already dusk, and he was startled to see the door of the shop open and alight within.

While he stared, wondering whether a tenant had been found for the deserted house, now that trade was looking up a little, Suzon herself emerged from the darkness within, followed by a man, who blew out a candle, and came into the street carrying a bunch of keys. The man was the landlord, who had been making an inspection of the premises with his old tenant.

"Come, Madame Michel," he said, as he locked the door on the outside, "you can not do better than take down the shutters to-morrow morning; no one will do so well as you in that shop, and now that business is brisk everywhere, you may make a better trade than ever. I shall not raise your rent."

Some chastening influence had subjugated her vehement nature and altered the expression of her countenance to a degree that was almost a transformation.

"Monsieur Durand!" she exclaimed, with a startled look, and then she said, quietly, "I am a stranger in this neighborhood now. It is like coming back to an old life. How is your wife?"

"She is very well."

"And her sister—Madame Mortemar?"

"She is—dying."

"Dying! That is a strong phrase."

"It is the truth. We have done all that care and love could do, but she is slipping away from us. I have no hope that she will last to the end of the month."

"What is her malady?"

"A broken heart."

"Ah, that is more common than doctors believe. Has she never got over the loss of her husband?"

Suzon had turned to accompany Philip, and they were walking side by side towards the Rue Git le Cour.

"Never."

"I suppose, though, she is glad that Serizier was taken the other day?"

"She was glad; it was her own work. She only lived to bring the murderer to justice, and that being accomplished, it seemed as if the main spring of her life was broken."

"She brought him to justice!" cried Suzon. "What do you mean?"

"Simply what I say; Serizier's arrest was brought about solely by my sister-in-law; she watched and waited for him, day by day, for three months. It was she, and she only, who brought him to his doom."

"I read in the papers that it was a woman, but I thought it was a jealous woman—some discarded mistress, perhaps. And you say that it was she—that filly-faced girl—she who tracked the murderer to his hole?"

"She and no other."

little one? I have good news for you at the end of the journey."

Her impetuously evolved a corresponding energy in Kathleen, who was tremulous with excitement. Rose understood that there was new life at the end of this sudden journey. Yes, there was a revelation at hand, about Gaston. She kept herself calm and steady, while those two others were on fire with excitement. Between them she and Suzon Michel carried Kathleen downstairs to the fly, the three women got inside, Kathleen wrapped in three shawls. Philip got on the box beside the driver; in a crack or so of his whip they were rattling into the Boulevard St. Michel.

It was a longish drive to the Place d'Italie; but urged by Suzon, the man got over the distance very quickly.

The fly stopped before that empty house which Kathleen had noticed in the summer gloaming. The board was still hanging above the door, the windows were all blank and dark; but Suzon opened the door with her key, while Durand lifted Kathleen out of the vehicle.

"Carry her up stairs, following me," said Suzon; "but she and I must go into the room alone. You others must stay outside."

"It is not a trap, is it?" asked Rose frightened. "You mean her no harm?"

"I mean her all the good in the world, and she knows it," answered Suzon, holding Kathleen's hands which feebly pressed hers in response to these words.

They stopped at the door of the back room on the first floor, Suzon first; then, Philip, with Kathleen carried on his shoulder; Rose in the rear, but pressing close against them, lest there should be danger ahead.

Kathleen slipped from Durand's arms and clung to Suzon Michel, as the latter opened the door. The two women went into the room together, and Rose and her husband were left outside.

There was one instant's silence, and then a wild shriek—a shriek that might be terror, grief or joy. One could not tell what it meant, outside the door.

Rose was in an agony. She would have dashed into the room, but Philip held her back.

"Let them be for a few moments," he said. "Mortemar is alive. The mystery can be only that—alive, and shut up in this house under watch and ward of that woman."

Two minutes after, the door was opened by Suzon, and the Durands went in. The room was comfortable enough within, the furniture was humble, but neat and decent. There was a fire burning in the grate, a lamp on the table.

In an easy-chair in front of the fire sat a man with his legs in spurs from the hip downwards. He was pale to ghastliness, and had the look of one who had but begun the slow progress of recovery from a sickness nearly unto death. His hair and beard were long, his hands thin to transparency.

Yes, it was Gaston Mortemar, and his wife was kneeling at his feet, kissing the wasted hand, murmuring sweetest words, nestling her head in his bosom, ineffably happy.

"I give you back your dead," said Suzon solemnly. "He was left for dead when I picked him up and brought him in here, shot through shoulder and hip and leg with half a dozen bullets. The surgeon I brought to him said it was a hopeless case; but for the sake of surgery, as an amateur, he would try to cure him. For two months he lay in constant danger. For seven weeks he was man with brain fever—fever that came from the pain of his wounds. I have nursed him through all. The surgeon will tell you if I have been a faithful nurse. And now I give him back to you, not healed, but on the fair road to recovery; although he will be lame all his life, poor soul; but that does not count in a writer, does it? He will be all the greater with his pen if he has less temptation to roam."

"Bless you! May God bless and reward you for your devotion!" cried Kathleen.

"Bah! There is no question of blessing or reward. I have been a wicked woman. I kept him like a bird in a cage, and I let you think him dead, and I told him you had perished on the last day of the barricades, and I let him mourn for you. He was helpless, in my power, and I lied to him and cheated him. But I snatched him from the jaws of death; the surgeon who has attended him will tell you that. I dragged him into this empty house, dragged him away just as the last batch of Serizier's bloodhounds were turning the corner of the street, whooping for more blood; and I kept him here, closely guarded, hidden from all the world, except the surgeon, who believed that he was my brother. He could tell no tales, poor fellow for it is only within the last three weeks that he has been in his right wits."

The people who saw me go in and out took me for a caretaker; nobody asked any questions. I had a van load of furniture brought here after dark from my rooms at the *cremerie*, and I made things as comfortable as I could for my patient. If he had any knowledge of those dark days he would know that I had nursed him faithfully. For six weeks I scarcely knew what it was to sleep for an hour at a stretch. I lay down now and then like a dog, and slept a dog's sleep, with my ear on the alert for the first groan of pain."

"God bless you!" cried Kathleen, taking her hand, and kissing it.

"You are a strange woman," said Durand; "but let no one say that you are wholly bad."

"I was a devil in those days of the barricades. I was mad, like the rest of them; maddened with the thought of all the wrongs that we *canaille* have suffered from the beheading of the world. Yes, from the days when Herod put John the Baptist in prison, and cut off his head to keep faith with a princess who danced. I was drunk with blood, the like of that. But in six weeks of watchfulness and watching one has time to think; and in the silence of the night, sometimes, I used to wonder whether it was good for a woman to be an *esprit fort*—whether it was not better to be cheerful, even, and to believe in some one up yonder who can set the riddle of this world right when He chooses—some hand turning the great wheel of destiny round beyond the clouds. No, Monsieur Durand, I am not all evil."

It was not till the end of the year that Gaston was well enough to be removed to the Rue Git le Cour, and, in the meantime, he and his wife occupied the rooms in the empty house near the Place d'Italie, with that good natured body, Madame Schubert, to take care of them.

Suzon Michel went straight from the house where those two whom she had held apart were lost in the bliss of an unhoped-for union, and gave herself up to the police. The account against her name was heavy, and payment in full was exacted. She was dispatched with a gang of Communards on board a rotten old ship bound for Cayenne, and, in the unutterable miseries of that dreadful voyage, she was like an angel of mercy to her fellow sinners. And at the convict settlement she became the nurse of the fever-stricken wretches in the prison hospital, till the deadly climate did its work, and the pestilence struck her down as it had stricken others—a woman young in years, but old in strange and sad experience; a sinner, but not without hope of pardon.

Serizier was condemned to death on the 17th of February, 1872, by the sixth council of war. He appealed against this sentence, setting forth the service he had done to General Chanzy on the 19th of March, 1871, in defending him against the revolutionary mob. But his subsequent crimes were of too black a dye to admit of mercy. He and his lieutenant, Bochebe, were shot on the plain of Satory.

Gaston Mortemar wrote a grand novel, which was published in the following autumn, and obtained a more brilliant success than any book that has appeared since Madame Bovary. There was a fire and a freshness in the style which made the appearance of the story a sensation, an event; and Gaston saw himself released forever from the treadmill routine of a third-rate newspaper, a man with place and name in the ranks of literature, free to write what he liked, and secure of publisher or public.

And as the years wore on—years of peace and prosperity—those two households of the Durands and the Mortemars were undarkened by so much as a passing cloud. Industry, honor, and domestic love ruled in each household, and there was no break in the union between the sisters; albeit Durand and Rose remained constant to the town quarters in the Rue Git le Cour, while Gaston and his wife transferred their household gods to a dainty little villa at Passy, where the husband could write in his garden among the birds and flowers, while his young wife guided the footsteps of her yearling baby up and down the little grassplot.

The carved oak sideboard was bought by Sir Richard Wallace, and Durand's fame as a craftsman and artist was safely established from that hour; and so, where there had been cloud there was sunshine, where there had been storm there was perfect and holy calm.

THE END.

The Best Policy.

Legislator—No, my dear, I can't afford to buy you a new sealink sash for this season.

Mrs. L.—There it goes. I knew how it would be when I saw by the papers that you had returned a portion of your extra pay to the treasury.

Legislator—But, my dear, how could I help it? Public opinion must be considered, you know.

Mrs. L.—That is just the way with you. You are always thinking of public opinion; never of your family. You did not stop to consider how that odious Mrs. Jones would turn up her nose at my last year's sash.

Legislator—But don't you see, my dear, if I had not returned that pay, I should have been defeated at the next election, and then we would all have to go to the almshouse.

Mrs. L.—I did not think of that. How true it is that honesty is the best policy.

CONKLING UNBOSOMS HIMSELF.

Remarkable Disclosures and Prophecies Made to a St. Louis Clergyman.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—Rev. John Snyder, Unitarian, and one of the most prominent clergymen of St. Louis, was recently in Washington and New York, and since his return has written some "Notes of Travel" for the *Globe Democrat*. The second installment was printed this morning, and taking the form of an interview with Roscoe Conkling, the man whom newspaper men have hitherto considered beyond the reach of the interviewer. The interview is remarkable for its political disclosures and prophecies, but the fact that it is printed in the nature of a private, if not confidential, conversation between gentlemen, and the things said therein were never intended for publication. The writer does not say when he had the conversation, but the date can be fixed approximately by the fact that he was in Washington during the meeting of the river improvement convention the first week in February, and went from there to New York. There is no room for doubt that the conversation did take place. Mr. Snyder's position as a citizen and clergyman is a guarantee for the authenticity of the interview.

After telling how he sought and obtained an introduction to Mr. Conkling, and giving a graphic description of him, the reverend interviewer says: "A very prominent republican told me that during the bitter struggle of the Chicago convention, a number of Ohio gentlemen secretly called on Mr. Conkling in order to propose a compromise which should involve the abandonment of Grant and John Sherman, and the unanimous nomination of Garfield. Mr. Conkling, of course, saw through the gauge of patriotism and the treacherousness, and, rising up to his full height, he said, with quiet scorn: 'I see the value of your plan, gentlemen. Which Ohio delegate will put Mr. Garfield in nomination?' The meeting adjourned at once. I thought of these things as I approached the leader who had in a fit of sullen pride taken the crown from his own head. I said, upon being presented, 'I am glad to know you, sir, although I have been one of your most earnest political opponents—an antagonist of the most pronounced type.' I said this because I wanted to see the 'quills upon the fretful porcupine' at once. I was not disappointed. The ex-senator turned his eyes upon me with a look of pity not mingled with disdain, and said with marked courtesy, and with a tinge of the dictatorial in his tone: 'May I ask, sir, what you mean by an antagonist?'

"Certainly, sir. The strongest symptoms of anti-slaveryism in my case were opposition to the third term, and what is generally called bossism."

"The old cry. Did you ever think, sir, that you can't do the simplest piece of work of any shape or fashion without having a controlling head, who may or may not be called the 'boss,' but who will be the boss in reality? Do you want a political party to be anything but a flock of sheep with a bellweather about? I am sick of this miserable stuff about 'bosses' coming from men all over this country who never did a day's political work in their lives. I don't intend my remarks to be personal, sir. But now the republican party has got rid of its 'boss,' every man who has a head taller than his fellows has been killed off. It is an army that has shot its own leaders in the face of the enemy. Now I hope the cranks are satisfied. And what is the result? You have lost the lower house of congress, and that is only the beginning of your losses. Of course I have no present interest in the contest, because I am out of the whole thing. I am a republican, and expect to remain one, but I have no sympathy with this method of fighting in a headless army."

"Well, Mr. Conkling," I said, finding that our agreement upon the subject of the boss as a political blessing was not likely to be very hearty, I wish you felt disposed to talk about the convention that nominated Garfield. I am confident that you could tell me more about that contest than any body I ever met."

"There was a slight shrug of the ex-senatorial shoulders. 'The matter is past now, and I have little interest in the result, but, frowning, 'It was such a sickening hypocrisy of false pretences, miserable hypocrisy, and detestable political corruption that I have no heart to review it.'

"I suppose the apparent spontaneity of the result was only upon the surface."

"Certainly; it had been all arranged weeks before. Great pity, with a sigh of regret in his voice. 'Gen. Grant could have secured the votes of two or three southern states, and thus opened the door to a republican party in the south.'

"I didn't believe a word of that, but tho't it sagacious not to say so. I gave another tack to the conversation."

"Senator," I said, 'what effect upon the democratic prospects for next fall do you think their divided leadership upon the tariff will have?'

"They may have a divided leadership, but they have no divided army. I have tried in times past to break through the solid phalanx of democratic voters in this state, but never yet found a weak place in their line. No matter what issue you sprang on them the rank and file of the democratic party are always ready to march under the commands of their acknowledged leaders. There never was such political organization in any other party."

"Why, I have always thought that the republican party surpassed it in vital organic strength."

"Another look of pity combined with a less amiable ingredient."

"Well, sir, I have never had the honor of meeting a gentleman with whom I differed as radically. May I ask upon what you base your judgment in this matter?"

"Of course I defended my position as well as I could with becoming modesty. In my answer I said something like this: 'Surely, Mr. Conkling, that party which boasts of great organic strength, which is defeating in national convention its three most able political leaders—Senators Tilden, Cameron and yourself—upon a question of national policy so vital that you gentlemen feared the defeat of Grant might prove the probable defeat of the party; yet, the sheer strength of party discipline, and of your gentlemen went into the campaign with unabated enthusiasm, even when you knew what your relation to the Garfield administration must be. You helped make the fight with the knowledge that you had probably nothing to gain from the victory. I doubt if the democratic party has been able to train leaders of that temper.'

"Mr. Conkling's only direct reply was: 'Beyond all question, Gen. Grant made Gen. Garfield president of the United States.'

"I did not believe that, either, but I only said: 'At least he did what he could to achieve that result.'

"He made him president, sir. The republican party would have suffered defeat if Grant had balked in his tent."

"Tell me, senator, if you feel like speaking freely upon the subject, what in your opinion should have been the attitude of the republican party in respect to the Tilden and Hayes controversy?"

"Well, it is difficult to say at this late date what would have been a wise and judicious policy in such an issue. The policy should have been marked with consistency, at least."

"Which, in your opinion—"

"It was not, sir. Judge those facts!